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ables—those who have found a new remunerative profession in disloyalty and who must be repressed and crushed at all costs.” He adds that the British cannot leave India; their departure in any near period would mean immediate chaos. India, he affirms, is as little fitted for self-rule to-day as she was when the British first came. The British made an Empire out of heterogeneous populations and order can only be maintained by continuance of British rule. He believes in administrative reform, and the extension of the popular principle, but under British rule. An appendix gives the essential features of the Government of India's reform scheme.

A Discussion of Australian Meteorology. Being a Study of the Pressure, Rainfall and River Changes, both Seasonal and from Year to Year, together with a Comparison of the Air Movements over Australia with those over South Africa and South America. By William J. S. Lockyer. Under the direction of Sir Norman Lockyer. vii and 117 pp., Maps, Plates, and Appendix. Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, 1909. 5s.

Begins with a brief account of the similar barometric changes that occur over the whole of Australia from year to year; summarizes the main features of Australia meteorology; the mean annual pressure and variations are shown and compared in order to determine their seasonal distribution; the changes from year to year of the pressure and rainfall are next compared and deductions are made with regard to the frequency of “southerly bursters;” the variation in the heights of river gauge readings on the Darling and Murray rivers are adduced as evidence to corroborate the rainfall changes; the results obtained from the data used to determine changes of long duration from barometric and rainfall statistics are summarized; the relation of Australian pressure changes to variations in other parts of the world, chiefly South America, South Africa and India, is discussed; and some facts are given which point to the similarity of air movements over South America, South Africa, South Indian Ocean and Australia. The whole discussion is based chiefly on the comparison of curves.

In an Unknown Land. A Journey through the Wastes of Labrador in Search of Gold. By Edward Colpitts Robinson. Introduction by Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, C.M.G. Small 8vo. London, Elliot Stock, 1909. 75 cents (3 shillings).

Labrador, though the first land on the American continent known to have been visited by Europeans (in the 16th century), remains still the unknown land. The Icelanders were not colonizers, nor were conditions ripe for settlement on this continent at that time, especially in Labrador, which even now is inhospitable. Its rivers are still mainly unknown, its mountains unclimbed, its vast forests untrodden. Dr. Grenfell predicts in the preface that one of these days we shall learn that, after all, Labrador is “one of God's countries, and therefore is an asset of no mean value.” Naturally, the explorer and settler leave the least attractive till the last, but the crowding of populations in time will force settlements to the most forbidding places on earth. It is not surprising that Labrador has been left when the vast acreage of the more salubrious regions of the United States and Canada have been open. Mr. Robinson believes there is a “big future before inland Labrador,” with its extensive forests, fine harbors, game, and pelts, and the undoubted mineral riches of the country. When we remember

that little children are now daily going to school in the North-west provinces of Canada in winter temperatures that a few generations ago were the terror of hardy explorers, we realize what systematic settlement in Labrador, with abundant food and shelter, may accomplish. Occupation of a region depends chiefly on the food question, and with railways in Labrador a population can be maintained there in working the resources, even if no foods can be obtained from the soil. Forethought is needed in cold regions, but otherwise they are in many ways preferable to tropical lands. Do away with the mosquito and the fly of the north and there is nothing uncomfortable or dangerous there. Dr. Grenfell has introduced the reindeer into Labrador, and as the moss and subsistence for this animal are abundant, there is no reason why it should not thrive as well here as in Alaska, where it is now domesticated. It is preferable to the dog as a traction animal and, besides, adds to the food resources. The dog must go, as it destroys the reindeer, is intractable, and more or less dangerous to man, Dr. Grenfell, himself, having had an experience with them never to be willingly repeated.

Cannes, Grasse, Juan-les Pins, Antibes. (Guides Joanne.) 69 pp., 12 photo-engravings, 2 plans and 3 maps. Hachette & Co., Paris, 1908. 1 fr. [A comprehensive and reliable guide to the many attractions, hotels, roads, etc., of these popular winter resorts.]

Das Problem der Entwicklung unseres Planetensystems. Aufstellung einer neuen Theorie nach vorhergehender Kritik der Theorien von Kant, Laplace, Poincaré, Moulton, Arrhenius u. a. Von Dr. Friedrich Nölke. xii and 216 pp., 3 figs. in text. Verlag Julius Springer, Berlin, 1908. M. 6. [A discussion of the various theories of the development of our planetary system fills nearly half of the book. The author's theory is based upon a new treatment of the nebular hypothesis, and he endeavors to trace our planetary system, in its present differing phases of development, back to its origin.]

Animal Figures in the Maya Codices. By Alfred M. Tozzer, Ph.D., and Glover M. Allen, Ph.D. Papers of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Vol. 4, No. 3. pp. 280-372, 30 plates, 24 illustrations in the text and bibliography. Published by the Museum, Cambridge, Mass., 1910. [A contribution to the study of Maya hieroglyphic writing. Dr. Tozzer prepared the paper on the interpretation of these conventionalized animal figures and Dr. Allen aided in the identification of the various species of animals that, under varying forms are used in connection with the glyphs.]

Schneiders Typen-Atlas. Naturwissenschaftlich-Geographischer Bilder-Atlas für Schule und Haus. Sechste Auflage. Farbige Ausgabe. C. C. Meinhold & Söhne, Dresden, 1910. M. 5. [This important work for schools was prepared by Prof. Dr. Oskar Schneider with the assistance of other specialists. There are 16 colored plates. On ethnographic, zoologic and botanical maps of each continent are printed numerals referring to the pictures; thus the student is supplied with data showing the distribution and appearance of the races, animals and types of the flora, on each continent.]

Cinquante Histoires d'Extrême-Orient. Mises en français, d'après les textes malais annotées et précédées d'un coup d'œil sur la Malaisie. Par Albert Mersier. 170 pp. Société Générale d'Impression, Paris, 1908. Fr. 3.50. [The